REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

This case has been carefully reviewed and analyzed in view of the Official Action dated 24 August 2004. Responsive to the rejections made in the Official Action, Claims 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 have been amended to correct the language thereof. Additionally, Claim 5 has been cancelled by this Amendment.

In the Official Action, the Examiner objected to the Specification due to the terminology utilized therein which is considered to be different than that which is generally accepted in the art.

Accordingly, the specification has been amended to change the terminology thereof. The term "transferring element" has been changed to -- adapter sleeve -- which is believed to accurately represent the function and structure being referred to. Additionally, the terminology for the term "connector 60" has been changed to -- connecting body 60 -- to distinguish the element from the plug connector of the overall structure. As it is believed that the Specification, Claims and Drawings provided the necessary antecedent basis for the change in terminology, no new matter has been added by these corrections.

In the Official Action, the Examiner objected to the drawings under 37 C.F.R. § 1.83(a), requiring that the drawings show every feature of the invention specified in the claims. The Examiner stated that the "connector" having the connector being inserted from a rear end of the insulating housing and fastened in the inside of the insulated housing, the terminals being pressed into the line

grooves for electrically connecting the conductive lines, must be shown or the features cancelled from the claims.

It is respectfully submitted that Figures 6 and 6A show USB connectors fastened inside, or to the rear of the insulating housing. Additionally, Figures 7 through 14 show the insertion of the connecting body 60 into the rear end of the insulating housing. Thus, it is believed that the drawings do show the now claimed subject matter of a plug or jack mounted to the rear of the insulated housing, as well as a connecting body being received within the rear end of the insulating housing. The previously claimed terminals being pressed into the line grooves for electrically connecting with the conductive lines have been cancelled from the claims. Therefore, no drawing corrections are required.

In the Official Action, the Examiner rejected Claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. § 112 because the Examiner was not clear as to the meaning of the transferring element being moveably adjusted at a predetermined position on the insulating housing due to the standard transfer. The Examiner further was not clear as to how the "connector" was inserted from a rear end of the insulated housing or was in the transferring element.

Claims 1, 9 and 10 have been amended to correct the language thereof. In particular, the transferring element, now more properly termed an adapter sleeve is displaceably mounted on the insulating housing so that the width of the plug is matched to the type (standard) of connector to which the plug is to be inserted. In

particular, the width of the insulating housing is designed to mate with a jack such as the standard RJ 11 or RJ 12 type jack. However, when it is necessary to connect to a different standard jack, such as a RJ 45, the adapter sleeve is displaceably moved from the rear end of the housing to the forward position, increasing the width of the front end of the housing, the plug portion, to properly mate with the jack of the second standard. Obviously, this scheme may be utilized with connectors of different standards other than the "RJ" type. Thus, rather than moveably adjusting the adapter sleeve due to a standard transfer, the sleeve is now described as being positionable at the front end of the insulated housing for mating the insulating housing and adapter sleeve with a jack of a second standard, the second standard having a width greater than the width of the jack of the first standard.

Claims 9 and 10 now more properly describe a connecting body which is received within the rear end of the housing, as shown in Figures 7 – 14. The connecting body provides a means for electrically coupling from conductors connected to the connecting body (not shown) to the terminals within the insulating body. The combination of the insulated housing, adapter sleeve and connecting body form an alternate embodiment of the plug connector of the invention of the subject Patent Application.

In the Official Action, the Examiner rejected Claims 1 – 2, 6 and 8 under 35 U.S.C. § 102, as being anticipated by Goodrich et al., U.S. Patent No.

6,454,590, and rejected Claims 3 – 5 and 9 under 35 U.S.C. § 103, as being unpatentable over Goodrich et al., in view of Hutchins, U.S. Patent No. 4,714,440.

Before discussing the prior art relied upon by the Examiner, it is believed beneficial to first briefly review the structure of the invention of the subject Patent Application, as now claimed. The invention of the subject Patent Application is directed to a plug connector for use with jacks of different standards. The plug connector includes an insulating housing having a plurality of terminal grooves formed in a front end thereof. The front end has a width corresponding to a width of a jack of a first standard. The plug connector includes a plurality of terminals respectively arranged in terminal grooves. The plug connector also includes an adapter sleeve slideably disposed on the insulating housing. The adapter sleeve is (a) positionable at a rear end of the housing for mating the front end of the housing with a jack of the first standard, and (b) positionable at the front end of the insulating housing for mating the front end of the insulating housing and adapter sleeve with a jack of a second standard, the jack of the second standard having a width greater than the width of the jack of the first standard.

In contradistinction, the Goodrich et al. reference is directed to a positive connection system for high frequency communication connectors. In particular, the reference discloses a jack housing 10 having a front opening 18 for receiving a plug 12 therein. The element which the Examiner refers to as the "transferring element 14" is the jack housing 10. The jack housing 10, or 14, is not positionable

at the rear end of the insulating housing of the plug 12, and in fact, resilient fingers 30 and 32 which "act to stop the plug 12 from advancing further into the jack housing 10", column 3, lines 52 – 60. Thus, the housing 10 cannot pass from the front end of the plug 12 to the rear end thereof.

As the reference fails to disclose each and every one of the elements of the invention of the subject Patent Application, it cannot anticipate that invention. Further, as the reference fails to suggest such a combination of elements, and in fact teaches away from the structure of the invention of the subject Patent Application, it cannot make obvious that invention either.

The Hutchins reference does not overcome the deficiencies of Goodrich et al. The Hutchins reference is directed to a universal adapter having a plug end and two stacked jack cavities. While the device is intended for use with module type plugs like the RJ series, it nowhere discloses or suggests a plug having an adapter sleeve slideably disposed on the insulating housing for adapting the plug to jacks of different sizes. Thus, the combination of Goodrich et al. and Hutchins cannot make obvious the invention of the subject patent application, as now claimed.

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Responsive to Official Action dated 24 August 2004

For all the foregoing reasons, it is now believed that the subject Patent Application has been placed in connection for allowance, and such action is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,
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1/24/2005
Date